this year for the same principles. On the one hand, the allied parties of the opposition insist that this country shall take a step backward. Ever since 1879 we have been on the gold basis, on the solid tock of honest finance and of honest payment of debts, public and private. (Great applause.) It is proposed now that we shall enter upon the sea of not only a depreciated silver dollar, but of depreciated paper money, and to that the Republican party answers "No, forever no." (Tremendous applause.)

NO OCCASION FOR DESPAIR.

NO OCCASION FOR DESPAIR.

Some people seem semetimes to despair of the future of the United States. Nobody need have any apprehensions on that score. The United States is too great and too resourceful to have its progress impeded for any considerable length of time by any political party. (Applause.) And this year we stand, as in 1878, for the restoration of a protective policy. In 1892, a year the most prosperous in our history, we were under a protective policy. Every man in this country who wanted to work could find work, and every man who worked in this country in 1832 got better wages than he ever got in our history or in any other period of the world's history. (Great cheering.) The farmers of this country had the best home market in the world; had more consumers than they ever had before; had better paid consumers. But that has all changed. The advertisements in 1802 in the newspapers used to run "Men wanted." The advertisements that run in the newspapers to-day read "Situations Wanted." (Great laughter and tremendous applause.) Our policy seeks to give a situation to every man of this country who wants to work; and the policy of partial free trade has put the working men in a situation which entails upon them loss and upon every farmer of the country injury in his home market. Now, what we want to do, my fellow-citizens, this year, is to stand by these great principles. I make no personal appeal to you; I make no mere party appeal to you; I make no mere party appeal to you. I appeal to you in the name of country to give your vote this year to that party which you believe will subserve your highest interests and promote the greatest prosperity to our common country. (Applause and cries of "That's what we are going to do!")

GREETING TO OLD COMRADES.

I have been more than pleased this morning to meet from the old county of Ashland some of my comrades of the war, members of Company G of the 23d Ohio, with whom I served for more than four years. I am glad to meet and greet them here; no braver men ever went to battle than the members of that company, and what I say of Company G of the 23d Ohio can be said of every one of the volunteers which Ashland County furnished for the preservation of the Union. (Tremendous applause.) As in those days you knew no Democrats and no Republicans, but all patriots; so this year I bid you obliterate party lines and old party distinctions and unite in sustaining the country and the honor of the country, and stand for the maintenance of law and order, the public tranquility and the return of a policy that will take care of the American workshop and the American market, and defend it against the workshop and markets of the Old World. (Voeiferous cheering.)

CALLERS FROM THE WESTERN RESERVE.

CALLERS FROM THE WESTERN RESERVE. The next delegation was the big one from Geauga county, which is in the heart of the Western Re-The spokesman, Judge D. W. Canfield, said Geaugh had a smaller percentage of crime and illiteracy and a larger Republican vote in proportion to its population than any other county in Ohio. Major McKinley addressed the Geauga County dele-

Major McKing's addressed the Gauga Cosmy does gation and solidors.

I am glad to care at my home the citizens of Lam glad to care at my home the citizens of Lam glad to care at my home the citizens of Lam glad to care at my home the citizens of Lam glad to care at my home the citizens of Lam glad to care at my home the citizens of Lam glad to care at my home the citizens of Lam glad to care at my home the citizens of Lam glad to care at my home the citizens of Lam glad to care at my home the citizens of the presence in a National part of the the colorest state of th

THE PROUD RECORD OF OHIO.

Ohio has been no laggard in the pathway of our civilization; she has never hesitated before in any emergency; she has never fallen in any crisis; she has measured up to the highest opportunity of responsibility and duty; she has never struck a blow except for human liberty; she has never had an aim that has not been amount of the highest opportunity of responsibility and duty; she has never had an aim that has not been patriotic. In the forefront of every battle has been seen her burnished mail, and in the gloomy rear of every retreat has been heard her voice of constancy and of courage. Ohio this year will neither pause nor ponder, but stand for country and the country's honor. (Cries of "That's right!") We all take a just pride in the Republican party. Glorious old party! No other has such a matchless history; no other has achieved such mighty triumphs; no othe Union stronger than it ever had been before, and it preserved to us and to our posterity one flag and only one—the starry banner of the free. (Continued cheering.) It made the old war greenback that travelled with the soldier on his marches as good as gold, and redeemable in gold. (Loud applause.) It resumed specie bayments, and has preserved the National honor unsulfied to this hour, and given to the Nation a credit the like of which it never had before. Will that party now take a step backwar 1? Will that party now take a step backwar!?
Will the old party lower its flag? (Cries of "Never! Never!")

"Never! Never!")

Men of Geauga County, will you stand this year for National honor and National integrity and the preservation of public faith? (Tremendous applause and cries of "Yes; we will!") Your spokesman has well said that your county is made up largely of farmers and agricultural people. You have no factories to speak of; you have no great manufacturing establishments, and what you want is—the want of every agricultural community in the land—somebody to consume what you produce (cries of "That's and what you want is—the want of every agricultural community in the land—somebody to consume what you produce (cries of "That's right!" and applause), and the nearer you can get those consumers to you the better off you will be, and then when you have those consumers near at home you want them to pay to you for your products in money that will be unquestioned everywhere in the world. (Continuous cheering.) You want a dollar that is worth a dollar; you do not want a 52-cent dollar. (Cries of "No; no!") They say to one audience that our dollars are too dear, and to another audience they say the new free-coinage dollar will be just as good as the present silver dollar. Now, if that is so, it will be just as dear as the present dollar. We want good money in this country, and we want good morals in this country. (Cries of "That's right!" "Good; good!") And we want public and private honesiy in this country (great applause), and we do not propose to be a Nation of repudiators. (Tremendous applause.) I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for this call. It is an inspiration to every Republican. (Cheers.)

Mr. McKinley's last speech of the day was made to a spirited and enthusiastic delegation from West Virginia. The spokesman was C. T. Caldwell, of Farkersburg. His speech was an uncom-monly earnest and moving one.

Hood's

Business men and travellers carry them in vest pockets. ladies carry them in purses. housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

A soap recommended for the laundry and toilet is best for neither.

COLGATE'S TOILET SOAPS are for the TOILET.

Major McKinley addressed the West Virginia

I welcome to my home the citizens of Parkersburg and the citizens of West Virginia. I greet you most cordially, and thank you for this testimony of your zeal to the Republican cause, and for its triumphs on the third day of November. (Applause.) I thank your eloquent speaker for his generous assurances in your behalf, and for his promise that for the first time the electoral yours of your little mountain State will be given to the Republican party. (Applause.) No State his generous assurances in your behalf, and for his promise that for the first time the electoral votes of your little mountain State will be given to the Republican party. (Applause.) No State in the Union has made greater progress from 1870 to 1892, in some respects under very adverse circumstances, than the State of West Virginia. You have mineral wealth, the development of which has only just begun, and which will be greatly promoted or retarded according to the determination of the people as to the industrial policy which they will adopt this year. You have, too, a rich agricultural country, which is dependent for its prosperity upon the prosperity of the cities and the towns, which, in turn, are dependent upon the prosperity of stability to enable your State to achieve still higher rank and place, and benefit its own population and add to your own growth and that of the Republic. Had your onward march of 1892 remained unchecked, had your growth and development been unimpeded, there would not be an idle man in the State of West Virginia, or a farmer whose products would not bring him living prices. (Applause.)

The interests of West Virginia are identical and are not different from the interests of every other section of our country. The interests of your State are identical with the interests of your State are identical with the interests of my State. What will benefit one will benefit the other; what will injure the one will injure the other. They have no divided interests. They are one and indivisible. No longer are they separated in interest or affection or fraternity by the unhappy events of thirty-five years ago. The wounds then inflicted have been healed. The bitterness then engendered has been assuaged. The fires of passion then burning have been quenched. We are all an equal part of the glorious Union of States, all equally interested in preserving its indissolubility, all alike concerned in the strength and integrity of the Union, in upholding public law, in maintaining that great bulwark of Amer

WITH NORTH AND SOUTH TOGETHER.

It will be a glorious day in the history of our country when the North and the South shall be united in control of the Government, brought together in the execution of a common purpose, agreeing in a common policy for the good of all, and together making laws and administrations which shall be National in fact as well as in name. We will never reach our full and imperial power as a Government until that unity shall demonstrate its presence in a National triumph, which shall be the joint work and common triumph of all sections of our country. This is my aim and prayer, and if this contest shall result in promoting that greatly-to-be-desired result, it will be the greatest victory of the Union and for American destiny since Appointation. (Tremendous applause.)

Partles, my fellow-citizens, are only the instruments in the hands of the people for the accomplishment of the good of the country. They should not require our fealty or allegiance a single mement after they have ceased to be instruments, strong as they are, should be quickly broken if to continue them means injury and hurt to the country's highest interests and the welfare of all the people. No patriotic citizen can, with his own self-respect, mindful of the interests of his State and country, follow any political organization, no matter how long he has been a mémber of it, when that political organization assails the currency and credit and industrial independence of the Government. (Great applause.) WITH NORTH AND SOUTH TOGETHER.

either the producer or the consumer. It has hurt both alike, for producer and consumer are interdependent and one cannot prosper without the other, and the one cannot be hurt without the other feeling it. (Great cheering.) It has given the Treasury an inadequate revenue—insufficient revenue—and it has given the labor inadequate and insufficient employment, and the farmer a disappointing and ruinous price for his products. (Applause and cries of "That's right!") Why. think for a moment, farmers of West Virginia. During the first year of this so-called Tariff Reform law we imported \$382.000,000 of agricultural products from other countries. Is that the way to bring prosperity to the American farmer? (Loud shouts of "No, no!") The way to do that is to buy your products at home (cries of "Right, right!" and applause), and make your tariff high enough to keep the products of the cheaper labor and cheaper lands of other countries from destructive competition with our own producers. (A voice: "That's the time you hit 'em!" and laughter and applause.)

ter and applause.) AN UTTER AND DISASTROUS FAILURE.

AN UTTER AND DISASTROUS FAILURE.

You would have thought if this Tariff Reform revenue law would have done anything it would have at least raised enough money to run the Government. (Laughter and applause.) It has not even done that; as a producer of revenue it has been an utter failure, and as a producer of wealth or wages, or market, or prices to the farmer, its failure is deplorable and unprecedented. (Great cheering.) It did not command the support of half of the Democratic party of the country when it was put into the public chactment known as the Wilson Tariff law. It did not even commend itself to the President, who refused to sign it, while its practical administration has confirmed the wisdom of the men in and out of the Democratic party who condemned it and would have nothing to do with it. It has received popular disapproval by the most sweeping majoritles ever known in our political history in every election held since its enactment. Every time the people of the country have had a chance they have given that law a blow. (A voice: "That's what they will do again.") My fellow-citizens of West Virginia, has there been anything of the working of that law in either its effect upon the revenues upon the Treasury or upon the occupations of the people to change the solemn verdict rendered in 1894, when you carried the State of West Virginia and performed a most important part in making the National House of Representatives Republican, and in giving one Republican vote to the Senate of the United State? (Great cheering.) Every day its operation only confirms the justice of that verdict and insures a more decisive one of like character on the third day of November. (Renewed applause.)

We want to get back to what we know is good. (Applause.) We have tried experience, and we know that when we have been on the ship of experience we sailed safely into port, and when we have taken the raft of experiment, we have always gone down. (Loud and continued applause.) You would have thought if this Tariff Reform

MR. HANNA SEES MAJOR M'KINLEY. A FOUR HOURS CONFERENCE IN CANTON-EX-

CHANGING VIEWS ON THE CAMPAIGN. Chanding views on the Campaign.

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 7.—M. A. Hanna came down from Cleveland to-day at 5:30 o'clock and left Canton for Chicago at 9:30, having spent just four hours in discussing the campaign with Major McKinley. It was Chairman Hanna's first visit here since early last July, and Major McKinley went to the station to meet him. The cardidate since early last July, and Major McKinley went to the station to meet him. The candidate and the chairman had a long talk and discussed the con-duct of the campaign in all parts of the country. Mr. Hanna repeated his expressions of confidence in the situation at the East, and said that he felt there would be no further need of his presence there. He deems the fight there already won, and thinks all signs point to a sweeping victory in the West, but says the work must be kept up with West, but says the work must be kept up with vigor everywhere till the polls close. The campaign has been conducted on the broad lines laid down by Major McKinley shortly after his nomination, and Mr. Hanna expressed the highest admiration for the political sagacity as well as the

splendid and effective" speeches of Major McKinley.

The speaking campaign is to be carried on more vigorously than ever in all so-called doubtful States, and a good deal of active work for the South was mapped out by Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna does not expect to visit Canton again till after the election.

WORK AT HEADQUARTERS.

GRATIFYING REPORTS STILL COMING IN.

CHIEF P. M. ARTHUR EFFECTUALLY STOPS A REPORT THAT HE IS FOR FREE SHAVER-

All of the members of the Executive Committee onnected with the Eastern Republican headquarters, together with Mr. Hobart and others who are assisting in running the campaign, were hard at work yesterday. The reports received from all parts of the country were most gratifying. Colonel H. H. Prettyman, one of the largest land-owners in Ohio, and a member of Governor Bushnell's staff, was one of the catters at headquarters. He is thoroughly disgusted with the way some of the Eastern papers have been placing Ohlo in the doubtful list. He is a large farmer himself, and knows something

These newspaper stories about an increase in the silver sentiment in Ohio are nonsense," he said in reference to the campaign in his State. "In the last three weeks the Republican county chairmen have made two careful polls of the State. The first showed a majority of 25,000 for McKinley, and the second one, taken a few days ago, showed a ma-jority for him of about 60,000. There is no doubt whatever that McKinley will carry the State by from 60,000 to 100,000, thus breaking the Republican record. It must be remembered that the normal Republican majority in Ohio in a Presidential year is only about 16,00. We have carried the State by big pluralities—as, for instance, the 22,000 which Governor Bushnell got last year—but majorities are different things. So, when the poll shows a majority of 60,000 for McKinley, it means that the Republicans are making very large gains.

"Anybody who has gone through the State in the last month knows that the silver sentiment is waning instead of increasing. In my own county, Madison, the poll showed a gain of more than two hun-dred votes. In fact, all the indications are that the Ohio Republicans will gain as great a victory as the victories of their brethren in Maine and Ver-

"It is observable that in the newspaper talk about Ohio being in the doubtful column, no Ohio authorities are given. The reason is that every Ohio man who knows anything about the situation in his State knows that McKinley is sure to carry it. Even the Democratic leaders concede that much, when not talking for publication. Indeed, Ohio is as surely Republican this year as Pennsylvania." George F. Stitch, of Chicago, president of the

Workingmen's Republican Clubs of Cook County, Illinois, was a visitor at headquarters yesterday. "We have a truly remarkable organization of clubs formed." Mr. Stitch said, "not by wards, but in factories, the action of the men being in every case purely voluntary. Our headquarters are at No. 187 East Madison-st. We have a central com-mittee or executive board of thirty men, and, as you will see by their names, they are representative workingmen. I myself am an electrical worker. The secretary, R. B. Hall, is ex-president of the Carpenters' Union of Illinois; the treasurer, E. B. Connors, is ex-president of the plumbers and mashiters' union, and the only man ever elected to the Council on a straight labor ticket in Chicago. We have ils auxiliary clubs organized in as many different factories, representing between 15:00 and 20:00 active members. We expect to have 20:000 mon from these clubs in Chicago's great Sound Money parade on October 2 as they are volunteering by thousands. Cook County will go Republican by from 50:000 to 80:00. The rest of the State will come to the Cook County line with 50:000 plurality for the electrical licket. Tanner, our candidate for Governor, will defeat Aligeld by from 50:000 to 50:000. you will see by their names, they are representa-

N. B. Scott, Republican National Committee, New-York.

Dear Sir. Your esteemed favor with circular inclosed received and read with care. That there may be no misunderstanding concerning my attitude toward the two political parties, whatever I say must be accepted as coming from an individual, not as the executive officer of the B. of L. E.

About two years and a half ago a gentleman called upon M. Sarnent and me at the Gioson House, in Cheinnati, and read to us what purported to be a petition to Congress. After listening attentively to the reading of the document, he asked me it I would sign it. I did so, and thought no more about it until the last two months, when I find it is being circulated and used for pointeal purposes. I understood at that time it was to be presented to Congress, asking for the encument of laws in the interest of labor. I cannot say whether the present circular is a true copy of the one read to me at that time. I will say, however, that I am not in favor of the free and unlimited colings of silver, and intend to vote for Mr. McKinley, regardless of what may have been said or done in the past. Respectfully yours.

VIEWS OF WESTERN FARMERS.

GENERAL BELIEF THAT M'KINLEY WILL CARRY

MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA AND SOUTH DAKOTA. The Fidelity Securities Company of Sloux City, Iowa (T. A. Thompson, manager), the successor of the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company, which made loans on farm mortgages, recently sent out in ouries to its land agents in Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota as to the condition of crop-and the prospects of collections from the farmers Each agent was asked to answer the question How do you think your State will go at the No vember election? The replies are interesting, as coming from men who yisit the farmers from day to day trying to collect interest on farm mortgages. A summary of the replies is as follows: In Minnesota, of fourteen replies from as many different farming counties, thirteen declare that



Broebel, the great promotor of the kindergarten system of teaching children said: "Let parents not live for their children, but with them." The mother who understands this sentiment lives with, even her unborn child. She studies to be wise about herself and the little life she is fostering. She does all she can to give her child a fair start in life, by giving it a strong well developed body. All through babyhood, childhood and youth she lives with her son or her daughter. Especially her daughter she will keep near her. She will allow no false modesty to stand in the way of that daughter's knowledge of herself, of her possibilities, of her perils. She will teach her that happy, healthful motherhood is an honor, a blessing. That sickness is a mistake, a breaking of nature's law. But there are times of unavoidable overdoing when the system becomes run-down.

For over thirty years Dr. Pierce has used his "Favorite Prescription" as a strengthener, a purifier, a regulator. It works directly upon the delicate, distinctly feminine organs, in a natural, soothing way. It searches out the weak spots; and builds them up. It is beneficial in any state of the system. A woman who would understand herself will find an able assistant by sending 21 cents to the World's Dispensary Medical Associatioh, Buffalo, N. Y., for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It contains in its 1008 pages an immense store of information in plain words that any person will readily understand.

Mr. O. C. Spear, of Sand Bank, Owego Co., New York, testifies in this wise: "Our first child was born before my wife was sixteen years old. Afterward her health was very poor. She tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She gained flesh and strength by using two bottles. During the last few weeks of her second pregnancy she again used the "Prescription." Her confinement was a rapid and easy one, and she got up strong and well."

Dr. Lyon's **Tooth Powder** AN ELECANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

McKinley, in their opinion, will carry the State, and one that the result is still in doubt.

In Nebraska, of eighteen replies from sixteen different fatuling counties, eleven declare the belief that McKinley will carry the State, two believe that Bryan will carry it, and five are doubtful. In South Dakota, of thirty-four replies from twenty-six farming counties, twenty-six declare that McKinley will carry the State, two that Bryan electors will be elected, and six are doubtful.

These statements come directly from the farmers, and the replies are not more than ten days old.

NAMED FOR CONGRESS.

CHARLES A. HESS NOMINATED. THE MACHINE PROGRAMME CARRIED OUT IN THE XIITH CONGRESS DISTRICT.

The XIIth Congress District Republican convention took place in the Murray Hill Lyceum Thirty-fourth-st. and Third-ave., last night, and the machine programme, which included the nomination of Charles A. Hess, was carried out, though not without some vigorous opposition. No one was admitted unless he could show his credentials as a delegate, and admission was refused to some of these, J. E. McMullen, Lovell H. Jerome and William McCracken showed credentials as delegates, but these were pronounce irregular by the men stationed at the door, and admission was dented. When Amasa Thornton called the convention

to order every chair in the room was occupied, and a thick fringe of standing spectators was divided from the sitting delegates by a strong detachment of police, George R. Manchester acted as secretary. The roll of delegates was called, and a number of substitutions were made. Among these were Lovell H. Jerome and Sena-tor Frank D. Pavey. When Wilbur F. Wakeman asked that Mr. Pavey act as his substitute, Thurlow Weed Barnes moved that the substitution be allowed, but "Crie" Simms objected, and with out removing the burning cigar from his mouth, spoke against the admission of Mr. Pavey. He was finally prevailed upon to withdraw his ob-jection, but he held on to the cigar.

Mr. Barnes offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the nominee of this convention
be instructed to make his campaign and to vote
in Congress in accordance with the piatform
adopted by the Republican National Convention at

St. Louis.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, and then Joseph Appleby arose to nominate a candidate for Congress, who, he said, was dis-tinguished among other things for having been a student at "Heedelburg." The speech provoked much laughter until the name of Charles A. Hess much laughter until the name of Charles A. Hess was mentioned, when the delegates cheered and applanded vigorously. John Sheridan, who was a substitute from the Eighteenth Election District of the XXVth Assembly District, placed M. M. Malhall in nomination G. S. Krum nominated Captain Hugh Coleman, and Senator Parcy, in a spirited speech, in which he said that at this time only tried and true Republicans smould be sent to Congress, nominated Wilbur F. Wakeman.

After a number of delegates had spaken in favor of the various nominees, Captain Hugh Coleman gained the floor, and proceeded to denounce Mr. Hess as a Democrat and one who had valed for Cleveland in 182. "If it comes to a choice between two Democrats, one nominated here and one by the Democratic Convention," he said, "I'll vate for the one who comes out honestly for his party." Captain Coleman said also that he had been informed that Mr. Hess was not a resident of the State.

tions made were the Total Total the Hennessey; IVth District, Theodore S. Nee; Vth District, Jacon S. Van Wyck, Vlth Pistrict, Daniel J. Waish Other Brooklyn nominations made last night were Vith Assembly District, William R. McGuire, by Silver Democrats; Xth Assembly District, James J. Tierney, by Silver Democrats; XVth Assembly District, Hobert J. Rudd, the Silver Democratic candidate, by the Gold Democrats.

A NATIONAL DEMOCRACY CANDIDATE. The National Democratic party of the XIth Congress District, met at No. 429 East Houston-st., last night, and nominated Thomas O'Connor for Congress by acciamation.

JAMES W. HUSTED NOMINATED.

WESTCHESTER REPUBLICANS HAVE A BIG CON-VENTION AT CROTON DAM. One of the largest conventions ever held in the HIId

Assembly District of Westchester assembled at Cra-Assembly District of Westenesser assembly District of Meschesser assembly ton Dam on Wednesday. Besides the eighty-eight delegates, there were between 200 and 600 of the most prominent Republicans of the county present. The convention was called to order by Joseph Hudson, chairman of the District Committee, and David W. Travis, of Cortland, was elected permanent chair-man, with C. M. Gardner and Frank Drumgool secretaries. George A. Brandreth, of Ossining, placed James W. Hosted in nomination for member of As-sembly. Mr. Brandreth had nominated Mr. Husted for the same office on the two previous accasions that he had been so honored and had named the elder he had been so honored and had named the elle-Husted, the present Assemblyman's father, every-time he ran for the Assembly from the beginning of his remarkable career as the representative of the HId Westchester District, in the course of which service he was elected six times Speaker of the As-sembly. Henry Fielden, of Mount Pleasant, also can for the nomination. Upon a vote being taken it was announced that Husted had received 70 votes and announced that Husted had received 70 votes and Fielden 18. Fielden received the entire fourteen votes of the town of Oseining and four out of the nine votes of his own town.

A motion to make the nomination of Mr. Husted unanimous was opposed by General E. A. McAlbit on the part of the delegates from Ossinling in a bitter speech that called forth a reply from George A. Brandreth, who was on the roll as a delegate from Cortland, although a resident of Ossinling.

After the adjournment of the convention Mr. Husted appeared and made a speech, which was cheered to the ccho. Following the Assembly Convention, the School Commissioner Convention for the district was held. D. W. Travis, of Cortland, was elected chairman, and William G. Barrett, of Bedford, the present incumbent, was unanimously remominated.

NAMED BY TAMMANY IN THE XIXTH. The Tammany Organization of the XIXth Assembly District held its Assembly convention last night and nominated Godolthine F. Burslem. Mr. Burs-lem is an insurance broker.

PROHIBITIONISTS TO MEET TO-NIGHT. A meeting in the interest of the Prohibition party will be held this evening at Carnegie Music Hall, which will be addressed by Joshua Levering, the party's candidate for President; Hale Johnson, candidate for Vice-President: Samuel Dickie, Mayor of didate for Vice-President; Samuel Dickie, Mayor of Albion, Mich, and National Chairman of the Prohibition party, and Oliver W. Stewart, of Illicois, chairman of the National Prohibition Convention. W. T. Wardwell, of this city, will preside. There will be music by Professor C. E. Griffith, of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. Beverldge, of Nebraska. The Prohibitionists have a full ticket in the field in both county and State. They look upon the Raines law as the worst blow to temperance reform that has yet been devised, for the reason that the immense amount of revenue derived from the saloons will act as a balm for the not over-conscientious voter.

DESERTING BRYAN IN ST. LOUIS

Washington, Oct. 7.-In an application to the Reablican Congressional Committee for the privilege of entertaining Speaker Reed in St. Louis on either the 17th or 24th of October, H. E. Wagoner, president of the Monarch Rubber Company, St. Louis, writes: "The sentiment here is changing rapidly, and I notice it in our own house. Men who have joined the Bryan silver clubs are tendering their resignations and joining the Sound Money clubs,"

CROWDS AT THE LION PARK HALL-

SENATOR PLATT AND CONGRESSMAN BAR-RETT ADDRESS AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDI-ENCE ON THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

The big hall at Lion Park, Columbus-ave, and One-hundred-and-eighth-st., was crowded last night with men and women who were eager to hear what there was to say in favor of the Republican nominees and the platform adopted at St. Louis as opposed to the repudiation and dishonesty which are being advocated by William Jennings Bryan. The mass-meeting was under the auspices of the Republicans of the XXIst Assembly District, and the men and women in that neighborhood responded with a will by their presence.

The members of the Dobbs Ferry Marching Club

were still parading in uniform through the streets of the district at 8 o'clock, and the meeting was delayed until they arrived. In the mean time the audience was not idle or without amusement. Edward A. Sumner, the presiding officer, suggested that a few campaign songs be sung and volunteered to sing the verses himself if the audience would join him in the chorus. This they did with would join him in the chords:
a will, and the band, which had a place near the
platform, also made itself heard. Then Mr. Sumner made a telling speech in favor of the candidates and platform of the St. Louis Convention. He had hardy finished when the marching club entered the hall with a blare of trumpets and the roll of drums.

When quiet had been restored and the 2,000 people in the hall had finished their cheering, United States Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, was introduced to the audience. Senator Platt was the principal speaker of the evening, and he did not disappoint his audience. He made a remarkably forcible appeal for honesty and the right. The audience point his audience. He made a remarkably total appeal for honesty and the right. The audience showed their appreciation by listening with approval to what he said, stopping him now and again after he had made some particularly telling point while they signified their approbation with hearty cheers. Senator Platt spoke for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and when he had fluished the audience wanted him to continue, but he made way for these who were to follow him. He told of the many crises that the people of this country had passed through, and how in the end the right had always prevailed. He told how the advocates of free silver had talked of the debtor and creditor classes, and had endeavored to tell the workingman that he was always a debtor and the banke and employer a creditor. In answer to this he said that every man who had a penny in the bank, every woman who had an insurance policy made out in her name, every man who works for a wage, was a creditor, and that unless the money issued by this Government was good they must be the losers.

Congressman William E, Barrett, of Massachusetts, also made an eloquent address. The other speakers were Asa W. Tenney and J. H. Walker.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SILVER.

HOW FOLICY-HOLDERS WOULD SUFFER UNDER FREE COINAGE.

Washington, Oct. 7.-The National Association of Life Underwriters began its seventh annual con-vention in this city this morning. About 125 men were present, representing associations from New-Hampshire to California. Benjamin S. Celet, of Poston, the president in the course of his opening remarks paid a tribute to the memory of the late ox Governor W. E. Russell, of Massachusetts, who held the position of arbitrator for the leading life insurance companies, which has since been filled by the appointment of Speaker Reed. The principal feature of the day's programme was the address by William T. Standen, actuary of the United States Life Insurance Company, of New-York, on The Effects of Possible Silver Legislation on Life Insurance Contracts." He said in part: Under the conditions which prevail to-day, about

Insurance Contracts." He said in part:

Under the conditions which prevail to-day, about \$275,00,000 of annual income is sufficient to provide for the regular life insurance companies' obligations of about \$3,700,000,000. If the value of each dollar paid to the companies is to be scaled down to an effective purchasing power of about \$2 cents, then, in order to maintain their obligations at their present value in effective purchasing power, the companies would need to increase their annual income from \$275,000,000 to about \$3,5000,000. Unable to do this by reason of the nature of their contracts, their obligations of about \$5,000,000. Unable to do this by reason of the nature of their contracts, their obligations of about \$5,000,000. Unable to do this by reason of the nature of their contracts, their obligations of about \$2,000,000. One or the other will be an absolute necessity if they are to maintain their present proud position of absolute, unquestionable and abundant solveney, and still yield the same benefits they now confer on their patrons. Those who have been paying a dollar having an effective purchasing power of 100 cents for one dollar's worth of life insurance cannot reasonably expect to get the same benefits from the payment of a dollar that has an effective purchasing power of only \$2 cents. The man who wants \$25,000 of life insurance and expects to a \$6 per cent depreclation, will find that he cannot buy \$2,000 of life insurance of the effective purchasing power of to-day, but only \$13,000. It has been sought to be shown that we shall be partially repudiating our obligations. We shall do no such thing. We shall pay in the current "coin of the realm' as many dollars as our centracts provide for—dollars of 100 cents each; but under the thirstenied new order of things each of those 100 cents would be of an effective purchasing power of only about one-half.

We frequently hear it said that the free and unlimited colunge of silver must inevitably impair life insurance contracts. Nothing of the kind. Li

The man who, in his provident forethought, intended to leave his family in the enjoyment of all those necessities, comforts and luxuries which an annual income of \$1,000 based upon present conditions would secure to them may have insured his life for the sum of \$50,000. When the money reaches the hunds of his widow, the prices of both necessities and luxuries will have so greatly enhanced that the income resulting from his prudence and forethought will provide the wife and children with only about one half of what he intended to provide for them. The change will not in any sense impair the functions of the life insurance companies themselves, except as to dividend benefits and the basis of premium payments. Its action will be to impair the present existing relation between assets and labilities, and effect the derangement of these important factors which it will be very hard subsequently to re-establish.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Standen, and

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Standen, and the convention adjourned until te-morrow.

A HOT FIGHT IN INDIANA.

REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY NEVER EQUALLED IN THE HISTORY OF THE STATE.

Indianapolis, Oct. 7 (Special).-Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State Committee, said this morn-ing that the Republican management has never equalled its record for speeches or literature in this State. Counting meetings arranged up to Saturday State. Counting meetings arranged up to Saturday night, the average number of speeches in each of the ninety-two counties of this State will be about sixty, and by Election Day the total number will be nearly 2,000 speeches in this State. The Republican campaign has been chiefly in the rural districts, with few State meetings or great rallies. Bryan's visit has not had the expected effect of frightening Republicans. Some of those accustomed to bet on elections sought victims in the Grand Hotel lobby last night, but could find no takers, even at odds of 2 to 1 on the general result.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CLUBS.

DELEGATES ASSEMBLING IN SYRACUSE FOR THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Syracuse, Oct. 7 (Special).-The ninth annual Syracuse, Oct. 7 (Special).—The finite aliman convention of the clubs composing the Republican League of this State will be held here to-morrow, and will be made notable by the presence of Frank S. Black and Timothy L. Woodruff, the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, respective ly, of the Republican party. To-morrow evening there will be two great mass-meetings of the Rethere will be two great mass-meetings of the Republicans of Central New-York, which will be addressed by Mr. Black, Mr. Woodruff, D. D. Woodmansee, president of the National Republican League; Congressman Fowler, of New-Jersey; Judge Lansing, of Nebraska, and other prominent Republicans.

There is some talk among the delegates already about the election of a new president of the League, as George E. Green, of Binghamton, declines to accept a re-election. The New-York delegates who have arrived say that they favor the election of C. C. Shayne, and that Mr. Shayne would accept the presidency. The St. Lawrence County delegates suggest Edwin A. Merritt, fr.

RAILROAD MEN RESENT BRYAN'S SLURS. Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 7 (Special).-The members of the Railway Men's Sound Money clubs in West Virginia resent Bryan's remarks in his speech to them, stating that their organization was the work of railway officials. There is a general uprising among them and they are denouncing the Chicaso ticket. Pifty railroad men, who were for-merty Democrats, have joined the Sound Money Club here.

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HIGHWAYMEN IN BROOKLYN.

THREE MASKED AND ARMED ROBBERS GET \$17 FROM A MAN WHO WAS UNARMED.

Arthur Williams, who lives at No. 155 Linden Boulevard, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, reported at the Twenty-third Precinct police station, about 10:39 o'clock hast night, that a short time before, while he was walking along a lonely part of the boulevard, near Rogers-ave, he was stopped by three masked men, who were armed with revolvers. They demanded his money and threatened to kill him if the demand was refused. Williams was unarmed, and gave the bandits all the money he had with him, \$17. They did not attempt to molest aim after they received the money and disappeared in the durkness.

Detectives were sent out on the trail of the robbers, but it was not thought that they would be captured. reported at the Twenty-third Precinct pelice sta-

TRAINED NURSES GRADUATED.

THE COMPLETION OF THEIR COURSE AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL SCHOOL CELEBRATED BY A RECEPTION.

The members of the graduating class of the New-York Hospital Training School for Nurses cele-brated the completion of their course last night by brated the completion of their course last night by giving a reception to their friends in the Administration Building of the hespital at No. 8 West Sigteenth-st. Theodorus B. Woolsey presented diplomas and gold medals to the graduates on benaif of the Board of Governors. The reception, which was of an informal character and consisted principally of dancing, followed. Refreshments were served. Drs. Charles E. Nammack, Goorge A. Cobb and Charles H. Peck were among the physicians at the reception.

The members of the graduating class were Miss Francis H. Coe. Miss Mary Vroom, Miss Anna L. R. Mines, Miss Georgia L. Wilkie, Miss Signat V. Gifford, Miss Anna A. Williamaon, Miss Isabel H. Peet, Miss Mary E. Hutchiuson, Miss Manie L. Hoorris, Miss Annie E. Parsons, Miss Maude H. Walker, Miss Florence Taylor, Mrs. Margaret L. Rogers and Miss Florence H. Linton.